Two of the Interviews Wholly Personal. Archbishop Corrigan, who has been in Europe several months, returned yesterday aboard the American tiner St. Louis, and was greeted down the bay by 300 priests and a large numhatinguished laymen of the New York and neighboring dioceses, who were on the side wheeler Mohawk. While the St. Louis was approaching Quarantine the Archbishop appeared at the rail. He was cheered by the shape its administration. party aboar i the Mohawk, among whom were Sishon Benjamin J. Kelley of Savannah, the Rev. Father Ducey, the Right Rov. John M. Farley, Assumary Blahop of this diocese, and or of Charities Philman.

Tre Archbisher was received at the gangway of he lower deck of the Mohawk by Bishop Farity, who kissed his superior on each cheek and embrace d him. Mar. Mooney shook hands hearth, with the Archbishop and received his blessing. The Archibishop appeared to be in excellent health. His cheeks were rosy, his eyes were bright and his manner was alert. Father Kean of St. James's Church introduced Bishop Keney to the Archbishop. The Southcame here recently to officiate at the marriage of his niece, Miss Mary P. Kelley Nearly everybody on board of Brooklyn the side-wheeler received the Archbishop's blesdag, including Father Ducey. After the ceremony Father Ducey, who did not mingle much with the other clergymen, went to the much with the other clergyined, what to the forward part of the boat. On the way to the did the Archivishop talked earnestly with Mr. Phimaland with several priests of the displanation of the Archivishop would not talk with reporters. He referred them to his section. Archibator Archibator and the first all the referred them to his secher contolly, who accompanied true abroad. The Mohawk landed the foot of Fiftieth street, North Archbishop with Bishop Kelley group drove to the archipiscopal Madison avenue and Fiftieth street, as Archbishop's fellow voyagers a Jose M. Ignacio Montes de Oca e of San Juis Potosi, Mexico, and conteil of Brecklyn, and his seckey John J. Barrett. Bishop de naway nearly a year. He has just report of the conclave of Latinsthelies.

hbispop was in Rome he had ith the Pope, two of which were The others related to eccles-tie introduced Justice Morgan than D. Crimmins to the Pope. stical matters. He Introduced Justice Morgan, O Brief and John D. Crimmins to the Pope, It was said before the Archbishop went away hat there was a probability of his returning (ardinal. Neither the Archbishop nor his secreary would talk on this subject. While Degland the Archbishop was the guest of ardinal Vaughe and in Parls he stopped with ardinal Richard and Mgr. Laurezetti. In reland he spent part of his time with Archbishop Walsh and part with Thomas Kelly, e American millionaire at Castletown, near ubile.

he American inhomology and this about the tour of Father Connolly said this about the tour of lea Archbishop: "We left New York on April 2. After visiting Naples we went to Rome, there we stayed five weeks. The Archbishop resented to the Holy Father the report of the eligious progress of the diocese of New York of the last decade, and a large album containing photographs and descriptions of all the hurches, colleges, hospitals and other Cathock in ditutions under the Archbishop's charge, the album revealed at a glance the marvellous worth of the diocese within ten years. album revealed at a giantee to have owth of the diocese within ten years.

After leaving Rome we went to Florence d thence to Oberammergau, where we saw a Passion Play. We also went to the shrine but saw little of the Passion Play. at Lourdes and visited Paris, but saw little of the Exposition as it was too hot to walk around. The Archbishop, through Ambassador Choate, The Archbishop, through Ambassador Choate, was invited to attend queen Victoria's garden party but when the affair came off we were at Lourdes and therefore could not be present.

In London we were entertained by the Bishop of Southwark. We visited Fugene Kelly at Marlow and then went to Ireland. While we were with Cardinal Vaughn at the country residence of Lord Talbot, near Sheffield, Lord Talbot returned from South Africa and told us about the Boor war. athampton and Cherbourg the Archoishop celebrated mass several times in the saloon of the ship. Both Cath-olics and Protestants attended the services. Bishop de Oca will stop in the city several days as the guest of Archbishop Corrigan be-fere starting for his home in Mexico.

BISHOP M'DONNELL'S RETURN. Heartily Welcomed Home From Rome by Priests and Laymen.

Bishop Charles E. McDonnell of the Brooklyn Catholic Diocese received a most hearty welcome yesterday morning on his return on the steamship St. Louis from the pilgrimage to Rome. The steamboat Tolchester left the the bay to meet the Bishop with a large party aboard, including delegates from all the Holy Name societies of the diocese, Knights of Columbus, Catholic Benevolent Legion, and the Catholic Knights of America. There were over thirty clergymen in the party. The steamboat met the St Louis at Sandy Hook, and when the Bishop and his private secretary, the Rev. John I. Barrett, were discovered at the rail there were cheers and waving of hands erchiefs. At Quarantine the Tolchester ran up alongside the St Louis, the band playing "Home, Sweet Home." Bishop McDonnell was conveyed from the St Louis to the Tolchester by the revenue cutter charles F. Allen, and when he stepped should be a surrounded by Vicar-General McNamara and the other clergymen and warmly greeted. The address of welcome was made by President John T. O'Nell of St. Agnes's Holy Name Society. The Bishop responded prefly, saying that he brought back the Papal besing to the Catholics of his diocess. Several bouquets of roses were presented to the Bishop at the Bridge dock, and an engraved set of resolutions in a heavy gold frame were given to him when he reached home, by John J. Derman on behalf of the Diocesan Union, of which is President. thirty clergymen in the party. The steamboat

he is President.

Bishop McDonnell told the reporters that he had greatly enjoyed his trip abroad. He spent months in Rome and was there two weeks re he got an opportunity to present to the the engraved resolutions which he carried en to Milan, Florence, Lourdes, Paris

TRAMPS' REST RAIDED.

The Bridge Dock in Brooklyn Cleared of Its All-Night Contingent.

The Bridge dock in Brooklyn is used as landing for excursion parties, but at night tramps have stale beer parties there. Complaint was made to the police that the benches were unfit for use by respectable and clean people and acting Captain Mara of the Fulton street station, with his reserves, made a raid on the dock at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning. There were about twenty-five tramps sleeping "Now, boys," said acting Captain Mara, "let be captain Mara, "let be reserves made a break, but one of the sais who was awake saw the shields and ass button.

tranjs who was awake saw the shields and brass buttons.

"The cops," he yelled.

The tramps were awakened and tried to get away. They could not get out, as the police were in the rear and water surrounded the othe, three sides. Many of the tramps, in order to escape arrest, jumped into the water and swam to adialining docks. Only seven were arrested. They were arraigned before Mari tate Brenner in the Adams street police court, charged with being disorderly persons, and were remanded to jail to await examination of Thursday.

"Are you going to get the fellows who escaps?" was assed of acting Captain Mara.

I don't know," he replied. "They are not as dirty as they were, for they took a bath. That was more abhorrent to them than arrest."

EFFECTS OF A LIGHTNING BOLT. An Autopsy Made on the Ellis Island Victim to Study Them

An autopsy was made at the Morgue yesterday on the body of William Frazer, the tinsmith who was killed by lightning on Ellis Island en Friday afternoon. Coroner's Physican O'Hanion, who made the autopsy, said he had made it for scientific purposes only, many thy drams having contended that death by light the profite of the same effects as death by escric voltage. It is experiment on disproved this teem as he said there were no blood clots on the large or pericardium as was the case after d ain due to electric voltage. He had also discovered that the shock to the nervous system from I gh hing was so intense that it clusted showmed to contract a which hardened all organs of the body. Especially was this so with the kidneys, which were almost as hard as rock.

Gardiner D. Matthews Back From Europe diner D. Masthews of the firm of S. D. Matthews & Son of Brookl n, return d yesterday from a two months' trip in Europe. He was much impressed, he said, with the Paris Exposition and greatly gratified by the American

JEFFERSON IN THIS CAMPAIGN. Interesting and Timely Ideas From the Father

From the "Jeffersonian Cyclopedia," by John P. Foley, and just published by the Cuarantine—His Travels in Europe—He Had London, we compile the subjoined opinions,

THE BALLOT THE SAPROUARD. From the First Inaugural Address. A jealous care of the right of election by the people-a mild and safe corrective of abuses which are lopped by the sword of revolution where peaceable remedies are unprovided-I deem one of the essential principles of our Goverament and, consequently, one which ought to

> THE GERM OF WEST POINT. From The Ange 1793.

It was proposed [at a meeting of the Cabinet] to recommend the establishment of a military academy. I objected that none of the specifled powers given by the Constitution to Con voold authorize this. . . . The President [said], though it would be a good thing, he did not wish to bring on anything which might generate heat and ill-humor. It was therefore, referred for further consideration and inquiry. [At the next meeting] I opposed it as unauthorized by the Constitution. Hamilton and Knox approved it without discussion. Edmund Randolph was for it, saying that the words of the Constitution authorizing Congress to lay taxes, &c., for the common defence, might comprehend it. The President said he would not choose to recommend anything against the Constitution; but if it was doubtful, he was so impressed with the necessity of this measure that he would refer it to Congress, and let them decide for themselves whether the Constitution authorized it or not.

CONVERTED TO "MILITARISM."

From a Special Message to Congress, March, 1808. The scale on which the Military Academy at West Point was originally established is become too limited to furnish the number of well-instructed subjects in the different branches of artillery and engineering which the public service calls for. The want of such characters is already sensibly felt, and will be increased with the enlargement of our plans o mili ary preparation. The chief engineer having been instructed to consider the subject. and propose an augmentation which might render the establishment commensurate with the present circumstances of our country, has made the report I now transmit for the consideration of Congress.

STILL STRONGER FOR "MILITARISM." From a Letter to Jared Mansfield, 1821. I have ever considered that establishment as of major importance to our country, and in whatever I could do for it I viewed myself as performing a duty only.

EXPANSION OF TERRITORY.

From a Letter to President Madison, 1809. No Constituti n was ever before so well calcu lated as ours for extensive empire and self-gov-

From the Second Inaugural Address, 1805. I know that the acquisition of Louisiana has been disapproved by some, from a candid apprehension that the enlargement of territory would endanger its Union. But who can limit the extent to which the federative principle may operate effectively? The larger our association the less will it be shaken by local passions.

From a Letter to Archibald Stuart, 1786. Our confederacy must be viewed as the nest from which all America, North and South, is to be peopled. We should take care, too, not to think it for the interest of that great continent to pre-s too soon on the Spaniards. Those countries cannot be in better hands. My fear is that they are too feeble to hold them till our population can be sufficiently advanced to gain it from them piece by piece.

From a Letter to James Monroe, 1801. However our present interests may restrain us within our own limits, it is impossible not to look forward to distant times, when our rapid multiplication will expand itself beyond those limits, and cover the whole northern, if not the southern, continent, with a people speaking the s me larguage, governed in similar forms, and

From a Letter to John Melish, 1816. On the waters of the Pacific we can found no country at all it must be on Astor's settlement near the mouth of the Columbia, and the principle of the jus gentum of America, that when a heresy that man is incapable of self-governcivilized nation take possession of the mouth of a river in a new country, that possession is considered as including all its waters.

EXPEDIENCY FOLLOWS THE FLAG

There is no Constitutional difficulty as to the acquisition of territory, and whether, when prejudices English manners, and the ages, the acquired, it may be taken into the Union by the Constitution as it now stands will become a question of expediency. I think it will be safer not to permit the enlargement of the Union but

From a Letter to John Dickinson, 1808. There is a difficulty in this acquisition which present a handle to the malcontents among us. though they have not yet discovered it. Our confederation is certainly confined to the limits established by the Revolution. The general Government has no powers but such as the Constitution has given it; and it has not given it a power of holding foreign territory, and still less of incorporating it into the Union. An amendment of the Const tution seems necessary for this. In the meantime, we must ratify and pay our money, as we have treated, for a thing beyond the Constitution, and rely on the nation to sanction an act done for its great good, with-

From a Letter to Horatio Gates, 1803. With respect to the territory acquired, I do not think it will be a separate government, as you imagine. I presume the island of New Orleans and the settled country on the opposite bank will be annexed to the Mississippi territory. Veshall certainly endeavor to introducthe American laws there, and that cannot be done but by amalgamating the people with such a body of Americans as may take the lead in egidation and government. Of course, they will be under the Governor of Mississippi. The rest of the Territory will probably be locked up from American settlement and under the self government of the native occupants.

From a Letter to De Witt Clinton, 1803 Although it is acknowledged that our new fellow chizens are as yet as incapable of self-government as children, yet some [in Congress cannot bring themselves to suspend its principles for a single mement. The temporary or territorial government of that country, therefore, will encounter great difficulty [in Con-

gress1. NO ALIENATION OF AMERICAN TERRITORY.

From a Letter to Alexander Hamilton, 1792. The power to alienate the unpeopled territories of any State is not among the enumerated powers given by the Constitution to the General Government, and if we may go out of that instrument, and accommodate to exigencies which may arise by allenating the unpeopled territory of a State, we may accommodate ourselves a little more by allenating that which is peopled, and still a little more by selling the people themselves. A shade or two more in the degree of exigency is all that will be requisite. cian O Hanlon, who made the autopsy, said he and of that degree we shall ourselves be the judges. However, may it not be hoped that these questions are forever laid to rest by the amendment to the Constitution, declaring exprossly that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution are reserved to the States respectively?" And if the general Government has no power to alienate the territory of a State, it is too ir esistible an argument to deny ourselves the use of it on the present also.

I considered [at a Cabinet meeting] that the Executive with either or both branches of the Legislature, could not alien any part of our territory, that by the law of nations it was The control which, with Florida Point, this settled that the unity and indivisibility of the | island would give us over the Gulf of Mexico. society was so fundamental that it could not be and the countries, an isthmus, bordering on it.

dismembered by the constituted authorities' except, 1, where all power was delegated to them (as in the case of despotic governments), Funk & Wagnalls Company of New York and | it had no right to dismember or alienate any

or, 2, where it was expressly delegated; that neither of these delegations had been made to our general Government and, therefore, that portion of territory once ultimately consolidated with us; and that we could no more cede to the Indians than to the English or Spaniards. as it might, according to acknowledged principles, remain as irrevocably and eternally with the one as the other. But I thought that as we had a right to sell and settle lands once com prehended within our lines, so we might forbear o exercise that right, retaining the property till circumstances should be more favorable to the settlement, and this I agreed to do in the present instance, if necessary for peace.

From a Lester to Mrs. Triet. 1814 The negotiators at Ghent are agreed in everything except as to a rag of Maine, which we cannot yield nor they seriously care about

BRITITH EXPANSION ON THIS CONTINENT. From a Letter to Gouverneur Morris, 1790. The consequence of their [the British] acquir ing all the country on our frontier, from the St. Croix to the St. Mary's, are too obvious to you to need development. You will readily see the dangers which would then environ us. We wish you, therefore, to intimate to them that we cannot be indifferent to enterprises of this kind; that we should contemplate a change of neighbors with extreme uneasiness, and that due balance on our borders is not less desirable to us, than a balance of power in Europe has always appeared to them. We wish to be neutral, and we will be so, if they will execute the treat; [of peace] fairly and attempt no conquests adjoining us. The first condition is just, the sec ond imposes no hardship on them

From the Anas, 1792. It was evident to me that the British had it in view to claim a slice on our northwestern quarter, that they may get into Mississippl; indeed, I thought it presented as a sort of make weight with the posts to compensate the great losses their citizens had sustained by the infractions [of the treaty of peace] charged or FOREIGN ALLIANCES

From a Letter to Edward Rutledge, 1797. As to everything except commerce, we ough to divorce ourselves from them all. But this system would require time, temper, wisdom and occasional sac ifice of interest; and how far all of these will be ours, our children may see but we shall not. The passions are too high at

present to be cooled in our day. From a Letter to T. Lomax, 1793. Commerce with all nations, alliance with none, should be our motto.

From the First Inaugural Address, 1801. Honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none, I deem essential principles of our Government and, consequently, which ought to share its administration.

From a Letter to President Monroe, 1823 I have ever deemed it fundamental for the United States never to take active part in the quarrels of Europe. Their political interests are entirely distinct from ours. Their mutual jealousies, their balance of power, their complicated alliances, their forms and principles of government, are all loreign to us. They are nations of eternal war. YET ALLIANCES ARE SOMETIMES DESIRABLE.

From a Private Letter Written in 1778. If there could have been a doubt before as to the event of the war, it is now totally removed by the interposition of France and the generous alliance she has entered into with us.

From a Letter to Robert Livingstone, 1802. The day that France takes possession of New Orleans seals the union of two nations, who, in conjunction, can mainta n exclusive possession of the ocean. From that moment we must marry ourselves to the British fleet and nation. We must turn all our attention to a maritime

NO KINGS ON THIS CONTINENT. From a Letter to James Monroe. I rejoice to learn that Iturbide is a mere usur per, and slenderly supported. Although we have no right to intermeddle with the form of government of other nations, yet it is lawful to wish to see no emperors nor kings in our hemi-

sphere, and that Brazil as well as Mexico will homologize with us. A WORD TO THE BRYANARCHS. From a Letter to John Holling, 1811. Our failing into anarchy would dec de forever the des in es of mankind and seal the political

From a Letter to H. G. Spafford, 1814. I fear nothing for our liberty from the assaults of force; but I have seen and feit much, and fear more from English books, English dupes and designs among our professional crafts. When I look around me for security against these seductions I find it in the wide spread of our agricultural citizens, in their unophisticated minds, their independence and their power, if called on, to crush the Humista Tories) of our cities; and to maintain the principles which severed us from England.

ANGLOPHOBIA. From a Letter to James Madison, 1793. The Anglophobia has se zed violently on three day on questions of neutrality. Everything hangs upon the opinion of a single person [Edmund Randolph], and that the most indecisive one I ever had to do business with. He always contrives to agree in principle with one but in conclusion with the other. Anglophobia, secret Anti-Gallomany, a federalisme outrée and a present ease in his circumstances not usual have decided the complexion of our dispositions, and our proceedings toward the conspirators against human liberty, and the asserters of it, which is unjustifiable in principle, in interest and in respect to the wishes of our constit-

From a Letter to William Carmichael, 17871 I consider the British as our natural enemies, and as the only nation on earth who wish us ill from the bottom of their siuls. And I am satisfied that, were our continent to be swallowed up by the ocean Great Britain would be in a bonfire from one end to the other.

From a Letter to William Short, 1801. The day is within my time, as well as yours, when we may say by what laws other nations shall treat us on the seas.

From a Letter to Henry Dearborn, 1810. It has now been some years that I am perfectly satisfied that Great Britain's intentions have been to claim the ocean as her conquest, and prohibit any vessel from navigating it but at such a tribute as may enable her to keep up such a standing navy as will maintain her ninion on it. She has hauled in, or let herself out, been bold in hesitating, according to occurrences, but has in no situation done any thing which might amount to a relinquishment of her intentions

From a Letter to the Tammany Society, 1808. The ocean, like the air, is the common birthright of mankind.

JEFFERSON ON THE SUBSIDY BILL

From the Second Annual Message, 1802. To maintain commerce and navigation in all their lawful enterprises is one of the andmarks by which we are to guide ourselves in all our proceedings.

From a Report on Commerce and Navigation, 1793. Should any nation, contrary to our wishes suppose it may better find its advantage by continuing its system of prohibitions, duties and regulations it behooves us to protect our citizens, their commerce and navigation by counter prohibitions, duties and regulations,

FOR THE ACQUISITION OF CUBA. From a Letter to President Monroe, 1828. I candidly confess that I have ever looked on Cuba as the most interesting addition which could ever be made to our system of States. well as all those whose waters flow into it. THIS YEAR'S PENSION ROLL. would fill up the measure of our political well-

being. From a Letter to President Monroe, 1823 Certainly, her addition to our confederacy is exactly what is wanting to round our power

as a nation to the point of its utmost interest. From a Letter to President Monroe, 1823. Cuba alone seems at present to hold up a speck of war to us. Its possession by Great Br.tain would indeed be a great calamity to us. Could we induce her to join us in guaranteeing its independence against all the world, except Spain, it would be nearly as valuble to us as if it were our own. But, should she take it, I would not immediately go to war for it; because the first war on other accounts will give it to us; or the island wil give itself to us when able to do so.

JEFFERSON AND THE BANKS.

From a Letter to John Adams, 1814. I have ever been the enemy of banks, not of those discounting for cash, but of those fosting their own paper into circulation, and thus banishing our cash. My zeal against those the year 1899 was \$181,617,981, while at the close institutions was so warm and open at the establishment of the Bank of the United States, that I was derided as a maniag by the tribe of bank-mongers, who were seeking to filch from the public their swindling and barren gains.

From a Letter to Thomas Leiper, 1823. I do not know whether you may recollect how loudly my voice was raised against the estab ishment of banks in the beginning; but like that of Cassandra it was not listened to. I was set down as a madman by those who have since been victims to them. I little thought then how much I was to suffer by them myself; for I. too, am taken in by indorsements for a friend to the amount of \$20,000, for the payment of which I shall have to make sale of that much of my property. And yet the general revolution of fortunes, which these instruments have produced, seems not at all to have cured our country of this mania.

JEFFERSON ON THE BIBLE. From a Letter to Samuel Greenhow, 1814. There never was a more pure and sublime system of morality delivered to man than is to be found in the four Evangelists.

From a Letter to Charles Thompson, 1808. I propose [after retirement], among my first employments, to give to the Septuagint an at-

THE PUNISHMENT FOR PLOTTERS OF TREASON From a Letter to Levi Lincoln, 1811. Exile [is] the most rational of all punishments for meditated treason.

GOVERNMENT CENSORSHIP From a Letter to George Washington, 1792. No Government ought to be without censors; and where the press is free no one ever will.

A PREE PRESS THE ONLY SAFEGUARD. From a Letter to Charles Yancey, 1816. The functionaries of every Government have prepensities to command at will the liberty and property of their constituents. There is no safe deposit for these but with the people themselves; nor can they be safe with them without information. Where the press is free, and

every man able to read, all is safe. AMERICAN MODESTY OF CHARACTER

From a Letter to William Rutledge, 1788. There is modesty often which does itself injury. Our countrymen possess this. They do not know their own superiority.

JEFFERSON'S TEN MAXIMS OF PRACTICAL LIFE From a Letter to Thomas Jefferson Smith, 1825. 1. Never put off till to-morrow what you can 2. Never trouble another for what you can do

8. Never spend your money before you have

4. Never buy what you do not want because it is cheap: it will be dear to you. 5. Pride costs us more than hunger, thirst and

cold. 6. We never repent of having eaten too little. 7. Nothing is troublesome that we do will-

8. How much pain have cost us the evils rich have never happened. 9. Take thing alwa s by their smooth handle.

10. When angry, count ten before you speak; if very angry, a hundred. HIS EPITAPH Written by Himself. HERE WAS BURIED

> AUTHOR OF THE DECLARATION OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, THE STATUTE OF VIRGINIA FOR RELIGIOUS FREEDOM, AND FATHER OF THE UNIVERSITY

OF VIRGINIA. BORN APRIL 2D 1743. O. S. DIED [JULY 4] [1826]

BURGLARS SET A HOUSE AFIRE.

Ransacked Clarence F. Betts's Home, Then

Started a Blaze to Conceal Their Work. Waiter Reagan of 67 East 124th street no ticed two men carrying bundles leaving 68 East 124th street, the residence of Clarence F. Betts, early last night. The men walked members of our council. This sets almost every | briskly toward Park avenue. Reagan knowing that Mr. Betts and his family were at the seashore for the summer, made up his mind that the men were thieves and followed them. One the men were thieves and followed them. One of the pair saw him and ran down Park avenue. Reagan gave chase, but the thieves were fleet of foot and soon disappeared. Policeman O'ftourke and Waish came along, but a thorough search of the neighborhood failed to unearth the fugitives and the policemen went back to Mr. Betts's house, On looking in through the basement window they saw that the dinner room was filled with smoke. O'ftourke smashed in the door with his club. When he got inside a leather hed was ablaze on the second floor. A fire alarm was sent out and the blaze was extinguished before it had a chance to spread.

the blaze was extinguished beloff it had a chance to spread.

The thieves, it was found, had arranged the bed clothing and furniture so that the fire would quickly spread to the upper floors. An examination of the premises showed that every nook and corner in the house had been ransacked, and clothing and bric-a-brac scattered over the floors in the search of valuables.

The police learned that Mr. Betts was stopping at Fair flaven, N. J., and notified him by telephone of the burglary.

A ROW IN THE HOSPITALS

pended-He Denles the Story.

of the City Hospital, Jersey City, have been prevalent some time. Report says that Dr. George C. Ballard, an assistant surgeon, had been suspended by Dr. W. W. Varick, head of the medical staff for a remark he made about Mrs. Kate Hogan, the wife of former Eattalion Fire Chief Hogan, who cut her throat on Aug. 10 and then killed himself. The only established fact in the case is that Mrs. Hogan leit the City Hospital on Monday last, the alleged trouble having occurred the day before. She refuses to talk of the matter and says she leit the City Hospital because she wanted a private room and could not be accommodated. Warden Osborne says he knows nothing of any row on Sunday last because he was out of town that day. Dr. Bailard denied yesterday that he had been suspended, fie was still on duty. Dr. Varick refused either to affirm or deby the reports in circulation. He said that whatever occurred was purely a personal matter and did not concern the public. Mrs. Kate Hogan, the wife of former Eattalion

JONAS SONNEBORN ROBBED.

From His Summer Home.

Long Branch, N. J., Aug. 18.-About one hundred and fifty pieces of ellver were stolen from the summer home of Jones Sonneborn in Ocean avenue early this morning. Mr. Sonneborn lives at 57 West Eighty-sixth street, New York. His summer home adjoins Hotel New York. His summer home adjoins Hotel Pannaci. When the family retired last night at 11 o'clock everything was in order. The watchman is credited with having passed the cottage every half hour from midnight until daybreak and he falled to discover any intruders. When the family awoke shortly after 6 o'clock this morning they discovered that thieves had paid them a visit. Entrance was gained by prying up a window on the north side of the cottage.

AN INCREASE IN NUMBERS WITH A DECREASE IN COST.

List of Pensioners on June 30 Was 993.529. and They Drew a Total of \$131.534.544 - Average Pension for War With Spain

Higher Than Average of Other Pensions. WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 .- The annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions issued to-day shows the number of pensions allowed on original applications during the year ended on June 80, 1900, was 40,845, and the number restored to the rolls was 4,699, making a total of new names added to the rolls of 45,844. The umber of pensioners dropped from the rolls during the year by reason of death, remarriage and other causes was 48,334, showing an increase of 2.010 on the rolls as compared with the close of the fiscal year 1899. The number of pensioners on the rolls June 80, 1899, was 991,519, and on June 30, 1900, 993,529. The annual cost of the roll at the close

of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, it was \$131,534,544. Thus, while the roll increased in numbers, it decreased in annual cost to the amount of \$83,417. The average annual cost of all pensions fell from \$182.74 to \$132.39. The average rate under the general laws increased from \$185.70 to \$107.53, while the average rate under the act of June 27, 1890, decreased from \$108.90 to \$108.28. The average annual cost of pensions granted on account of service in the

pensions granted on account of service in the war with Spain decreased from \$196.53 to \$169.10. This is still a high average as compared with the rates paid other pensioners, but it will probably soon conform to the general average of rensioners on the roll.

The probabilities are that the new legislation enacted by the present Congress will result in a large increase in the number of pensioners and in the annual cost of the pension roll during the fiscal year ending June 50, 1901. The total number of pensioners under the several laws in the years 1897, 1898, 1899, and 1900 have been as follows: 1897, 976.014; 1898, 903.714; 1899, 901.519, 1900, 903.529. During the fiscal year 1900, 46.645 claims were allowed for original pension, as against 37,077 for the year 1890; 44.408 claims for increase as against 82,148 for the year 1890, and 4,899 claims for restoration as compared with 3.014 for the preceding year. There are pensioned 742,787 soldiers whose service has been rendered since March 4, 1861, and of this number 430,637, or 58 per cent., are pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890. Of the number of widows (227,376) pensioned on account of service rendered by their husbands since March 4, 1861, 183,726, or nearly 80 per cent., are pensioners under the act of June 27, 1890. It appears from this showing that there is a steady increase in the number of beneficiaries under the act of June 27, 1890. While there is a corresponding decrease in the number of persons who are receiving pensions under the general laws.

At the close of the fiscal year there remained in the hands of the pension agents 10,042 certificales of all classes issued by the Burreau which had not been paid, and on which the first parments will be \$1,291,586.58. These claims were allowed so hear the close of the fiscal year that the payments thereon could not be completed prior to June 30, 1900. The average first payments on the certificales issued during the year was \$163.65. The amount of fees paid to attorners during the year, by deducting sam

NEW GOVERNMENT OF PHILIPPINES. Commission Ready to Take Hold Sept. 1 -Rebellion Practically Over.

WASHINGTON, Aug 18 -Secretary Root has

received from Judge Taft, President of the Philippine Commission, a notification that the commission will be ready to assume control of the civil administration of the Philippines Sept 1, as provided for in the instructions sent to the commission just before sailing from San Francisco for Manila This notification has been the subject of some consideration on the part of the President, to whom the Secretary of War has presented copies of recen dipino insurrection, properly speaking, mager exists. A large number of prominisurgents are now making proposals of period some of the insurgent army officers in and some of the insurgent army officers have soured Gen MacArthur that they will do all in their power to persuade Aguinaldo to abandou hostilities and consent to the American terms of peace. Judge Taft's letters report a sursingly large number of the insurgents as e of the latest communications from Judge was read at the Cabinet meeting of Thurs Taft was read at the Cabinet meeting of Thurs day and was followed by a general discussion of the situation in the Philippines. Cabinet officers say that the letter was personal, and while in every way encouraging it could not be made public at this time, as it gives information in regard to the plans for the commission in taking charge of the civil administration of the islands. The commission will gradually substitute municipal governments under their direction for military control and will establish good schools and courts.

Election of Mckinley Will Bring Peace to the

Philippines. St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 18.—Everett Foster, a Philippines after his discharge a year ago, re-

WASHINGTON Aug. 18 .- The following naval WASHINGTON Aug. 18.—The following naval orders were issued to-day:
Paymaster W. J. Litteil, to duty on Kearsarge.
Paymaster S. McGowan from the Kearsarge to home and wait orders.
Paymaster's Cierk L. W. Sanders, appointment to Kearsarge revoked.
Paymaster's Cierk E. L. Neufville, to the Boston to assist with accounts, Havana station, then appoint ment revoked.

More Power to American and British Consuls. WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The President has proclaimed through the Department of State a envention between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington March 21, 1899, relating to the tenure and disposition of real and personal property. The convention of gives juri-diction to American Consuls in British possessions to dispose of the estates of Americans dying in those possessions. Heretofore the estates were settled in the British courts. Similar jurisdiction is given to British Consuls in the United States and their possessions.

President Receives Peru's Minister.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.-Senor Don Manuel Alverez Calderon, the new Minister of Peru. was formally received by the President to-day, he were the brilliant uniform of the Peruvian Diplomatic Service. Alve: A. Adee, acting Secretary of State, made the introduction. The

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 .- The Chicago arrived at Montevido Aug. 17. The Newark arrived at at Cavité, the Massachusetts at Charlestown, the Kentucky at Charlestown, the Lancaster at Antwerp and the Montgomer, at Saint Lucia, ail on Aug. 18. The Montgomery sailed from Barbadoes for Saint Lucia yesterday.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

R. P. LISTER MAKES ANSWER. Will Fight Her Suit for Divorce.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 18.-Robert P. Lister, well-known manufacturer of Newark, filed to-day an answer in the Court of Chancery to the suit instituted by his wife for divorce and allmony. He denies the allegations of his

and allmony. He denies the allegations of his wife and declares that he is willing to live with her and his two children and provide for their support. The answer admits a former separation and an agreement by which the husband was to give his wife \$10,000 and a house and lot in consideration of her withdrawing a suit for divorce against him. Mr. Lister declares that there were no just grounds for his wife's former suit and says he was badly advised when he made the agreement referred to.

Mr. Lister asserts that he still loves his wife, and says that her allegation that he is worth \$750,000 is not true, most of his property being held in trust for his chillyren. He scales that he ever threatened to kill his wife, treated her cruelly, or that he has failed to contribute to her support since they separated for the second time last October.

Rody Found Delow Magara Whirlpool. NIAGARA FALLS, Aug. 18 .- The body of a man about 50 years old, 5 feet 9 inches tail. with gray hair and short whiskers, was taken from the rver below the whirlpool to-day. To all appearances it had not been in the water twenty-four hours. NOTES OF LEGAL EVENTS.

The process of naturalization was formerly much easier in the State courts which are authorized to admit aliens to citizenship than It was in the courts of the United States. Of late years, however, the State courts have been more strict than the Federal Judges in their administration of the naturalization laws. This is notably the case in New York, where we have a stringent statute on the subject, enacted by the Legislature a few years ago providing for ample public notice of each application and containing provisions which operate to prevent the great rush of applicants for naturalization on the eve of every general election, which formerly interfered so much with the ordinary business of the courts. At the time this law was passed some doubt was expressed as to the power of a State to legislate New Fall Styles in 30 differat all on the subject of naturalization, which is, a matter peculiarly within the domain of the national Government; but up to this time, so far as we know, the constitutionality of the enactment has not been attacked in the courts. It appears that in Massachusetts the State courts are now much stricter than they used to be in exacting proper proof of the fitness of candidates for naturalization, and the result has been to send most of the applicants into the Federal courts in Boston, where admission to citizenship has heretofore been obtainable with comparative case.

Judge Francis C. Lowell of the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts has determined that the tribunal over which he presides shall no longer be reproached for laxity in making new citizens; and he has just promulgated a set of rules in respect to naturalization which will establish practically the same safeguards against the improvident admission of applicants as those which are furnished in New York by the existing statute here. A list of the candidates for citizenship is required to be posted in the clerk's office at least ten days before the applications are heard, and the oath of the applicant is not to be deemed sufficient to provehis age at the time of his arrival into the United States. It has been the practice of Judge Lowell to refuse admission to married aliens whose familes have not come to this country with them. The reforms which he seeks to institute are much needed. We recollect that Congress made an investigation some years ago into the methods of naturalization pursued at Boston, in which the Federal courts there appeared in a very unfavorable light. The report showed that many persons were naturalized without ever coming into the presence of the Judge.

The most distinguished Judge of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, Caleb Blodgett of Boston, has tendered his resignation to the Governor of that Commonwealth, to take effect on Sept. 1. He was born in 1832, graduated from Dartmouth College in 1856 at the head of his class, taught school two years and was admitted to the bar in Worcester, Mass., in 1859, when he removed to Boston and practiced law there until his appointment to the bench in 1882 by Gov. Long, now Secretary of the Navy. In politics, Mr. Blodgett was an independent Democrat, but this did not prevent his appointment by a Republican Governor "John D. Long has been heard to say again and again," says the Boston Herold, "that there was no act of his administration as Governor of Massachusetts to which he looks back with greater pride and satisfaction than his appointment of Caleb Blodgett." It is understood that Judge Blodgett's resignation is due to ill health. He has more than once been offered promotion to the Supreme Court, but preferred his work as an active trial Judge. A brother is a member of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire.

We hear so much about the severity of English Judges toward persons on trial for crime that it is interesting to note an occasional instance of judicial lenity. At the Stafford Assizes, on July 29, before Mr. Justice Bucknill a miner named Jabez Pugh, 28 years old, was tried for the wilful murder of a widow aged 67 years, who was found in a wood suffering from blows and bruises which caused her death. The prisoner was a volunteer soldier who met the deceased with some of her relatives and drank with them at an inn in the evening after his return from a march with his battalion The only evidence against him was the statement of a witness that he said to the deceased any row between you and me to-night you will have this right into you." The deceased Sandy Hook ... 2:32 | Gov. I'd ... 3:04 | Hell Gate 4:57 was conscious before she died, but made no accusation against Pugh and said that all she knew was that she had been drinking and was taken to the place where she was found. The prisoner, under the new English law, testifled in his own behalf, strongly asserting his innocence An inspector of police arrested him without notifying him of the charge against Volunteer army officer who remained in the him; and this officer admitted on the stand that he had put searching questions to the turned home to-day. He says that with the election of McKibley the in urrection will collapse. Foes of the Administration keep alive the hostility by propherying Bryan's election and the withdrawal of the United States troops from the Philippines. as unfair and contrary to the rules and spirit of English justice and passed a severe censure upon the officer in question." The jury rendered a verdict of sequital, whereupon the defendant was discharged by the learned Judge, who said he had scarcely received fair play.

A telegram from San Francisco suggests that a new trial may be granted to Mrs. Botkin, who was convicted of poisoning Mrs. John P. Dunning in Delaware by candy sent to her by mail. It seems that the Supreme Court of Calimail. It seems that the Supreme Court of Caliment revoked.

F. H. Hardington, U. S. M. C., commissioned Colonel from Aug. 15; O. C. Berryman, U. S. M. C., commissioned Li utenant-Colonel from Aug. 15; H. C. Haines, U. S. M. C., commissioned Major from convicted of the killing of Mrs. Mary A. Clute, Aug. 15. a murder case in which one Albert Hoff was by whom he was employed in laying carpets. The reversal is based upon an erroneous instruction to the jury concerning the effect of circumstantial evidence; and it is stated that precisely the same instruction was given in the Botkin case. On the other hand, we are told that the law of circumstantial evidence, as laid down in the case of Mrs. Botkin, was derived from the Judge's charge in the celebrated case of Durant, who was executed for killing a young girl in a church tower. If the instructions were correct in the Durant case, it is difficult to perceive how they can have been in some of the Botkin case; and if they were not correct in the Botkin case; and if they were not correct in the Durant case, the execution of Durant would seem to have been a very serious miscarriage of justice. It is impossible to reach a ratisfactory conclusion to the matter without seeing the text of the opinion of the California Supreme Court in the case of Boff, the carpet layer.

An interesting question in the law of landlord and tenant is considered by Mr. Justice Hatch, writing for the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in this department, in the recently decided case of the Majestic Hotel Company against Edward Eyre (65 New York Supplement, page 745). The action was a suit for the rent of apartments in the Hotel Majestic. which the defendant had taken under lease for one year. There was an outbreak of scarlet Friedrich der Grosse. Bremen. fever in the hotel, on account of which Mr E re abandoned his apartments before the expiration of the term of the lease, for fear of contagion to himself and his family claimed that the premises thus became un matter of law from all further obligation to

inhabitable and that he was discharged as pay rent. Section 197 of the Real Propert law of this State, which is a reenactment of a statute dating back to 1860, relieves a tenant from further liability for rent when there has been such a physical destruction of the premises as to render them unfit for habitation; but no such case was presented here. Neither was there any actual or constructive eviction by the landlord, nor any negligence on his part which would justify a surrender of the apartments by the tenant. On this last point, Judge Hatch says: "We doubt not, if the landlord was guilty of affirmative negligence, or negligently suffered acts to be done by which a contagious disease was introduced into a thickly populated hotel or tenement house or upon the breaking out of a contagious dis or upon the breaking out of a contagious dis-ease upon the premises, if he, retaining and exercising a general control over the public parts of the house should negligently onat to take precautions to prevent the spread of the epidemic, or otherwise to protect the tenaots from contagion, when the means lay within his power to do so, a case might be made which would avail as a justification for a surrender of the premises.

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TO BUNCO ITALIANS.

Working the Handkerchief Game-Two Men Arrested on Suspicion.

Two men giving the names of Paul Belzer and George Edwards, but who refused to tell where they live, were arrested at the North German Lloyd steamship dock at the foot of Amity street, Brooklyn, yesterday, charged with attempting to obtain money from ignorant Italians by swindling practices. Many complaints have been made to the police recently about confidence men who have fleeced Italians

plaints have been made to the police recently about confidence men who have fleeced Italians and others out of whatever money they have saved in this country, but in almost every case the swindle was not discovered until the victims were aboard the steamers.

Detectives Varbr is and Stoddard of the Brook-lyn (entral Office were detailed on the case. They arrested Belzer and Edwards as they were talking with three Italians who were about to sail for their native country. When searched at the Amity street station a one-thousand-dollar Confederate bill was found on Edwards and both he and Belzer had considerable jewelry with the kind of handkerchiefs used by the confidence men in carrying out their operations. The prisoners were arraigned before Magistrate Bristow in the Butler street police court and held for examination on Tuesday.

The plan of the confidence men, it is said, is to pick up an acquaintance with an Italian who has secured passage on an outgoing steamer and get him to trust his money with them. A compact is made and the victim places his money in a handkerchief with that of the swindlers. To inspire his confidence he is made custodian of the fund, but by flim-flam manipulation another handkerchief is substituted for the one containing the money.

ENGELITE LOST CASH AND JEWELRY. Some Other Man Presented the Check at Bathhouse and Got the Envelope.

Solomon Shapiro was arraigned in the Flushing police court yesterday on complaint of Israel Semachowitz, a hotel keeper of 50 Delancey street, Manhattan, who charged him with grand larceny. Shapiro had charge of the bathing pavilion where several members of the Engel Association, including Semachowitz, went in bathing on the day of the
outing. According to Semachowtiz's complaint he deposited a watch and chain and
diamond ring and money to the amount of
\$130\$ with Shapiro, receiving in exchange a
numbered metal check. Later, when Semachowitz went to get his money and valuables,
he found that another person had got there
first. Shapiro asserted that this person had
presented the right numbered check for the
valuables and they were turned over to him,
according to the custom of the place. This
explanation didn't satisfy Semachowitz, who
had a warrant issued for Shapiro's arrest. The
examination was adjourned until next week. of the Engel Association, including Semaexamination was adjourned until next week

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC-THIS DAY. as he handled his bayonet, "Lock here, if there's | Sun rises...... 5:12 | Sun sets. 6:55 | Moon rises. 12:00 HIGH WATER-THIS DAY.

Arrived-Saturday, Aug. 18.
Ss St. Leuis, Mills, Southampton, Aug. 11.
Ss European, Bertie, Loudon, Aug. 5.
Ss Philadelohian, Kenney, Liverpool, Aug. 4.
Ss Trave, Christophers, Bremen, Aug. 9.
Ss Consuelo, Watton, Hull, Aug. 6.
Ss Wilkemmen, Schaeffer, Swinemunde, July 51.
Ss Homeric, Kentell, Julique, May 21.
Ss Sigurance, Rogers Campeche, Aug. 8.
S. Jemestown, Tapley, Norfolk, Aug. 17.
Ss Licouofs, Kemble, Jacksonville, Aug. 15.
Ss City of Augusta, Daggett, Savanuan, Aug. 18.
Ss City of Augusta, Daggett, Savanuan, Aug. 18.
Ss Old Dominion, Durkee, Beston, Aug. 17.
Ship Madagascar, Smith, Hull, July 4.
Snip Claverdon, Kelway, Antwerp, July 4. Arrived-SATURDAY, Aug. 18.

ARRIVED OUT Ss Campania, from New York at Liverpool. Ss Kensington, from New York, at Antwerp.

Ss Umbria, from Liverpool for New York.

Ss New York, from Southampton for New York.

Ss Kalser Friedrich fr in Cherbourg for New York.

Ss L'Aquitaine, from Havre for New York.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS Sall To-day

Malis Close. Vessel Balls. Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples. Sati To-morrow. Troopeds Charleston Sail Tuesday, Aug. 21. Kalserin Maria Theresia.

Bremen 700 A M
Finance, Colon 930 A M 12 00 M

Finance, Colon El Mar. New Orleans . Due To day.

La Lorraine braltar Due To-morrow Sparndam. Due Tuesday, Aug. 21. Due Wednesday, Aug. 22 New O-leans. Dur Thursday, Aug. 28.

BORN.

HORAN.-On Saturday, Aug. 18, 1900, at Ellenville, Ulster Co., N. Y., to Mra. John F. Horan. &

DIED.

MITCHELL .- At his residence, 203 West 102d st., New York city, David Mitchell, aged 54 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

PENDLETON.—At his residence, Franklin and Pendleton avs., New Brighton, Staten Island, on Saturday, Aug. 18, 1900, John Montgomery Pendieton, in the 66th year of his age. Funeral from his late residence on Monday, Aug. 20, 1900, at 11 A. M. boat leaves foot of White hall st. Manhattan, at 10 A. M. Interment at

THE KENSICO CEMETERY.—Private etation, Rar-lem Railroad; 43 min next rills from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 East 42d st.

Mew Publications.

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